



**Question 18:** Every morning, my mother usually drinks several cups of tea, has a \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast and then leads the buffalo to the field.

A. quick                    B. quickly                    C. quickness                    D. quicker

**Question 19:** He \_\_\_\_\_ that she was not interested in a relationship from what she said in her letter.

A. implied                    B. denoted                    C. indicated                    D. inferred

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.*

**Question 20:**

- "What can I do for you?"

- "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. No need to help.                    B. Thank you.  
C. Thanks, I'm just looking.                    D. Sorry for not buying anything.

**Question 21:**

- A: "Do you think music can heal sick people?"

- B: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. I can't agree with you more.                    B. The sooner, the better.  
C. At least they can feel better.                    D. Doctors cannot do so.

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

**Question 22:** School uniform is compulsory in most of Vietnamese school.

A. depended                    B. optional                    C. obligatory                    D. required

**Question 23:** Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.

A. cover                    B. conserve                    C. presume                    D. reveal

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.*

**Question 24:** The maintenance of these old castles must cost a lot of money.

A. building                    B. foundation                    C. destruction                    D. preservation

**Question 25:** People in the mountainous areas are still in the habit of destroying forests for cultivation.

A. planting                    B. farming                    C. industry                    D. wood

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.*

**Question 26:** It is obligatory for students to wear uniforms to school.

A. Students needn't wear uniforms to school.  
B. Students shouldn't wear uniforms to school.  
C. Students must wear uniforms to school.  
D. Students may wear uniforms to school.

**Question 27:** I stopped eating meat six months ago.

A. I ate meat for six months.  
B. I didn't eat meat for six months.  
C. I haven't eaten meat for six months.  
D. I have eaten meat for six months.

**Question 28:** "What did you eat for dinner last night?" asked my friend.

A. My friend asked me what I ate for dinner the previous night.  
B. My friend asked me what did I eat for dinner last night.  
C. My friend asked me what I had eaten for dinner the previous night.  
D. My friend asked me what had I eaten for dinner last night.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

**Question 29:** Most of the information in this book, particular the scientific terminology, is difficult to

**A**

**B**

**C**

understand for people withouta background in science.

**D**

**Question 30:** She forget her mother's birthday yesterday.

**A**

**B**

**C**

**D**

**Question 31:** Tom's jokes are inappropriate but we have to put up with it just because he's the boss.

**A**

**B**

**C**

**D**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

**Question 32:** She is busy with work. She cannot attend the meeting.

- A. If she weren't busy with work, she could attend the meeting.
- B. Provided that she is busy with work, she cannot attend the meeting.
- C. If only she were here, she could attend the meeting.
- D. If she is busy with work, she can't attend the meeting.

**Question 33:** He got down to writing the letter as soon as he returned from his walk.

- A. No sooner had he returned from his walk when he got down to writing the letter.
- B. Not until he returned from his walk did he get down to writing the letter.
- C. Only after he had returned from his walk did he get down to writing the letter.
- D. Hardly had he returned from his walk when he got down to writing the letter.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.**

Psychologists have long known that having a set of cherished companions is crucial to mental well-being. A recent study by Australian investigators concluded that our friends even help to prolong our lives. The study concentrated (34) \_\_\_\_\_ the social environment, general health, and lifestyle of 1,477 persons older than 70 years. The participants were asked how (35) \_\_\_\_\_ contact they had with friends, children, relatives and acquaintances. Researchers were surprised to learn that friendships increased life (36) \_\_\_\_\_ to a far greater extent than frequent contact with children and other relatives. This benefit held true even after these friends had moved away to another city and was independent of factors such as socioeconomic status, health, and way of life. According to scientists, the ability to have relationships with people to (37) \_\_\_\_\_ one is important has a positive effect on physical and mental health. Stress and tendency towards depression are reduced, and behaviours that are damaging to health, such as smoking and drinking, occur less frequently. (38) \_\_\_\_\_, our support networks, in times of calamity in particular, can raise our moods and feelings of self-worth and offer helpful strategies for dealing with difficult personal challenges.

(Source: Academic Vocabulary in Use by Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell)

**Question 34:** A. in

B. with

C. on

D. at

**Question 35:** A. much

B. many

C. few

D. so many

**Question 36:** A. expectation

B. insurance

C. expectancy

D. assurance

**Question 37:** A. who

B. whom

C. what

D. that

**Question 38:** A. Otherwise

B. For example

C. Moreover

D. However

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 39 to 43.**

Successful students often do the following while studying. First, they have an overview before reading. Next, they look for important information and pay greater attention to it (which often needs

jumping forward or backward to process information). They also relate important points to one another. Also, they activate and use their **prior** knowledge. When they realize that their understanding is not good, they do not wait to change strategies. Last, they can monitor understanding and take action to correct or “fix up” mistakes in comprehension.

Conversely, students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills. They tend to assume a passive role, in learning and rely on others (e.g., teachers, parents) to monitor their studying, for example, low-achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content; they may not be aware of the purpose of studying; and they show little evidence of looking back, or employing “fix-up” strategies to fix understanding problems. Students who struggle with learning new information seem to be unaware that they must exert effort beyond simply reading the content to understand and remember it.

Children with learning disabilities do not plan and judge the quality of their studying. Their studying may be disorganized. Students with learning problems face challenges with personal organization as well. They often have difficulty keeping track of materials and assignments, following directions, and completing work on time. Unlike good studiers who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of study skills. **They** cannot explain why good study strategies are important for learning; and they tend to use the same, often ineffective study approach for all learning tasks, ignoring task content, structure or difficulty.

(Source: Adapted from *Study Skills: Managing Your Learning* — NUI Galway)

**Question 39:** What is the topic of the passage?

- A. Successful and low-academic achieving students
- B. Successful learners and their learning strategies
- C. Study skills for high school students
- D. Effective and ineffective ways of learning

**Question 40:** The word “**prior**” in the first paragraph is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Important
- B. earlier
- C. forward
- D. good

**Question 41:** Which of the following is NOT an evidence of monitoring studying?

- A. Being aware of the purpose of studying
- B. Monitoring their understanding of content
- C. Fixing up mistakes in understanding
- D. Looking at their backs

**Question 42:** In comparison with low-achieving students, successful students use \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aimless study techniques
- B. various study skills
- C. restricted strategies
- D. inflexible study ways

**Question 43:** The underlined pronoun “**They**” in the last sentence refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. study strategies
- B. study skills
- C. low-achieving students
- D. good studiers

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 50**

We get great pleasure from reading. The more advanced a man is, the greater delight he will find in reading. The ordinary man may think that subjects like philosophy or science are very difficult and that if philosophers and scientists read these subjects, it is not for pleasure. But this is not true. The mathematician finds the same pleasure in his mathematics as the school boy in an adventure story. For both, it is a play of the imagination, a mental recreation and exercise.

The pleasure **derived** from this activity is common to all kinds of reading. But different types of books give us different types of pleasure. First in order of popularity is novel-reading. Novels contain pictures of imaginary people in imaginary situations, and give us an opportunity of escaping into a new world very much like our world and yet different from **it**. Here we seem to live a new life, and the experience of this new life gives us a thrill of pleasure.

Next in order of popularity are travel books, biographies and memoirs. These tell us tales of places we have not seen and of great men in whom we are interested. Some of these books are as wonderful as novels, and they have an added value that they are true. Such books give us knowledge, and we also find **immense** pleasure in knowing details of lands we have not seen and of great men we have only heard of.

Reading is one of the greatest enjoyments of life. To book-lovers, nothing is more fascinating than a favorite book. And, the ordinary educated man who is interested and absorbed in his daily occupation wants to occasionally escape from his drudgery into the wonderland of books for recreation and refreshment.

(Source: <http://www.importantindia.com>)

**Question 44:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Different types of books
- B. Different kinds of reading
- C. Reading as an exercise for the brain
- D. Reading as a pleasurable activity

**Question 45:** According to paragraph 1, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A. Ordinary people may think that philosophy and science are difficult.
- B. Reading about mathematics is mentally entertaining for a mathematician.
- C. Philosophers and scientists do not read for pleasure.
- D. A more advanced person takes greater pleasure in reading.

**Question 46:** The word “**derived**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. differed
- B. established
- C. bought
- D. obtained

**Question 47:** The word “**it**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a new life
- B. our world
- C. an opportunity
- D. a thrill of pleasure

**Question 48:** The word “**immense**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. great
- B. limited
- C. personal
- D. controlled

**Question 49:** According to the passage, travel books, biographies and memoirs \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are wonderful novels
- B. tell stories of well-known places
- C. are less popular than novels
- D. are more valuable than novels

**Question 50:** According to paragraph 4, which of the following is the most fascinating to booklovers?

- A. A daily occupation
- B. An ordinary educated man
- C. The wonderland
- D. A favorite book

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